

ANACHARIS CANADENSIS (Michx.) Planchon, shallow water in pond, 2 mi. N. Oxford, Bannock Co., Ida., Sept. 18, 1932, *Maguire*, no. 3194; common, in water 6–12 ft. deep, Fish Lake, 8600 ft., Sevier Co., Utah, Aug. 25, 1938, *Maguire*, no. 16221; abundant, shallow and deep water, State Reservoir, Logan Canyon, vic. Logan, Cache Co., Utah, Oct. 18, 1940, *Maguire*, nos. 20262, 20263; common in water 6–15 ft. deep, Strawberry Reservoir, Wasatch Co., Utah, July 8, 1938, *G. H. Jensen & L. Dargan*, no. 87.

Tidestrom (1925) cites *A. canadensis* only from Panguitch Lake, Utah.

All specimens cited herein are deposited in the Intermountain Herbarium, Utah State Agricultural College.

REFERENCES CITED

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UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

POLYGALA VULGARIS NEW TO THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA.—
 This odd little plant, *Polygala vulgaris* L., was found growing wild at Comox, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in May, 1941, and referred through Mrs. L. Planta to the Provincial Museum, Victoria. My identification was confirmed at the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, by Bernice G. Schubert. Professor M. L. Fernald, the Director, also informed me in a previous letter that its occurrence in the wild state in North America was at that time unknown. Mrs. Planta states that "it was growing on a grassy bank by a roadside forming part of a field that had been seeded down with imported seeds," most probably of European origin, where *P. vulgaris* occurs in abundance.

The genus is well represented in North America in the more southerly and eastern parts, a few species extending into eastern Canada. As *P. vulgaris* is the type of the genus it is not without a certain prestige on that account. Its reaction to the new environment will be closely studied. Fortunately it brings with it no bad name as a weed.—G. A. HARDY, Provincial Museum, Victoria, British Columbia.

CYTOLOGICAL BASIS FOR SPECIFIC SEGREGATION IN THE SEDUM NEVII COMPLEX

J. T. BALDWIN, JR.¹

WITH reference to *Sedum Nevii* Gray, Wherry (1935)² wrote: "The best evidence at present available indicates the real range . . . to be from central Georgia to Alabama, southernmost Illinois, easternmost West Virginia, and central Virginia."³ Cytological study of plants of this complex from Alabama and from Virginia has revealed chromosomal differences of specific magnitude.

In early April of 1937 Dr. A. V. Beatty sent the writer flowering, living specimens of a sedum—supposedly of *S. Nevii*—from Pratt's Ferry Bridge, Bibb County, Alabama. They differed in appearance and in chromosomes from *S. Nevii* as the writer knew the species in Virginia. Some of Beatty's plants were transmitted to R. T. Clausen of the Bailey Hortorium, where they were accessioned as number C 108. Concerning this sedum, Dr. Clausen, in a letter of May 25, 1937, wrote: "It is a puzzling specimen, which seems most nearly related to *Sedum Nevii*, from which it differs, however, in flower size, shape of leaves, sterile shoots, and markedly in habit"; he gave the plant provisional nomenclatorial designation as a variety of *S. Nevii*.

Accompanied by Dr. Roland M. Harper and Dr. Beatty, the writer, on July 17, 1940, visited the above station in Bibb County.

¹ Supported by Faculty Research Fund of the University of Michigan, Project No. 540.

² Wherry, E. T. 1935. The ranges of our eastern parnassias and sedums. *Bartonia* No. 17: 17-20.

³ The writer has collected tetraploid plants of *S. pulchellum* Michx. at Cobden, Union County, and at Sanburn, Johnson County, Illinois. Since juvenile stages of this species are often confused with the *S. Nevii* complex, Illinois records for the latter are most likely based on collections of the former. The *S. Nevii* complex apparently does not extend westward out of the Appalachian Mountains.